THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1792. [No. 1558.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

UNITED STATES, *Jan.* 16, 1792.

SIR,

AS the circumstances which have engaged the United States in the present Indian War may some of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps be unknown, it may appear advisable that you prepare and publish, from authentic documents, a statement of those circumstances, as well as of the measures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-establishment of peace and friendship.

When the Community are called upon for considerable exertions to relieve a part which is suffering under the hand of an enemy, it is desirable to manifest that due pains have been taken by those entrusted with the administration of their affairs to avoid the evil.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the Department of War.

The CAUSES *of the existing* HOSTILITIES *between the UNITED STATES and certain Tribes of INDIANS North West of the OHIO, stated and explained from official and authentic Documents, and published in obedience to the orders of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congress assembled, of the early stages of the late war, will evince the public solicitude to preserve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a contest in which they were no wise interested.

But although partial treaties or conventions were formed with some of the northern and western tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776; yet those treaties were too feeble to resist the powerful impulses of a contrary nature, arising from a combination of circumstances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed against us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffensive men, women and children, fell a sacrifice to the barbarous warfare practised by the Indians, and that many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithstanding that these aggressions were entirely unprovoked, yet as soon as the war ceased with Great-Britain, the United States, instead of indulging any resentments against the Indian nations, sought only how to establish a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early measures were accordingly taken for this purpose. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded in the year 1784, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort-Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the western tribes, at Fort-M'Intosh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

During the same year, treaties were formed at Hopewell on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawanese, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulant and malignant characters, residing among some of the northern and western tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort-Stanwix and Fort M'Intosh, excited uneasiness and complaints against those treaties. In consequence of representations upon this subject, on the 5th of October, 1787, Congress directed. "That a general treaty should be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country west of the Ohio and about Lake Erie, as soon after the first of April next as conveniently might be, at such place and at such particular time as the Governor of the Western Territory should appoint, for the purpose of knowing the causes of uneasiness among said tribes, and hearing their complaints: of regulating trade, and amicably settling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the second day of July, 1788, Congress appropriated "the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to fourteen thousand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expences of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then present year with the several Indian tribes in the Northern Department, for extinguishing the Indian claims; the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars, together with six thousand dollars, to the said fourteen thousand dollars, to be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits heretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the said sums should be applied for any other purpose than those abovementioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort-Harmar, the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a representation of all the Six Northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, to wit—the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippawas, Pattiwatamas, and Sacs.—By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by a principle of purchase, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intosh.

Thus careful and attentive was the government of the United States to settle a boundary with the Indians on the basis of fair treaty, to obviate the dissatisfactions which had been excited, and to establish its claim to the lands relinquished on the principle of equitable purchase.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Western Indians, who formed the several before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquished to the United States, has been questioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the present war has been occasioned by any dispute relatively to the boundaries established by the said treaties.

But on the contrary it appears, that the unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon Kentucky, and other parts of the frontiers, together with their associates, a banditti, formed of Shawanese and out-cast Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thousand two hundred men, are solely the causes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct should be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when messages were sent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the Commissioners, first at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intosh, their neighbours the Miami Indians were also included in the said invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785, these invitations were repeated; but the messengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horses stolen, were otherwise treated with insolence, and prevented fulfilling their mission.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were used to bring those Indians to treat: they were urged to be present at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort-Harmar, but these endeavours proved as fruitless as all the former.

"At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the Miami and Wabash Indians were pressed to repair to the treaty with great earnestness by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares: the Wyandot chiefs particularly presented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themselves, and offering the other to the hostile Indians, which was refused. The Wyandots then laid it on the shoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any answer, he leaned himself and let it fall to the ground: This so displeased the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council house."

In the mean time the frontier settlements were disquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of the inhabitants (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and distressing—their calls for protection incessant till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavour to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this state of things it was indispensible for the government to make some decisive exertion for the peace and security of the frontiers.

But notwithstanding the ill success of former experiments, and the invincible spirit of animosity, which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to justify a persuasion that no impression could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was still deemed advisable to make one more essay.

Accordingly in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Post Vincennes, and a man of good character, was dispatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabash river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a message purporting, that the United States were desirous of establishing a general peace with all neighbouring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all respects with perfect humanity and kindness, and at the same time warning them to abstain from further depredations.

The Indians in some of the villages on the lower part of the Wabash, appeared to listen to him, others manifested a different disposition, others confessed their inability to restrain their young warriors, and referred the messenger to the Miami village. At that village some appeared well disposed, but the chiefs of the Shawanese returned the messages and belts, informing the messenger, however, that they would after consultation, within thirty nights, send an answer to Post Vincennes—The promised answer was never received. While the messenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our settlements, prisoners; and upon his return to Post Vincennes, a chief informed him that a party of seventy warriors, from the most distant Indians, had arrived, and gone against the settlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a prisoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exercised at the Ouittanon towns, about the same time; and in the course of the three months immediately after the last mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred persons were killed, wounded, and taken upon the Ohio, and in the district of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previously to the last invitation, the people of Kentucky who, in consequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow against the hostile Indians (as before intimated) were restrained by the President of the United States, from crossing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made should be known.

It is also to be observed, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitlessly endeavoured to influence the Miami and Wabash Indians to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hostile Indians has been occasioned by other motives than a claim relative to the boundaries—it is to be observed, that the depredations have been principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the south side of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by respectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offensive operations against the said Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the south side thereof, they killed, wounded and took prisoners, about one thousand five hundred men, women and children; besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exercised upon many of their prisoners, of different ages and sexes, although supported by undisputable evidence, are of too shocking a nature to be presented to the public. It is sufficient upon this head to observe, that the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been the mildest instruments of death. That in some cases, torture by fire, and other execrable means have been used.

But the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were sustained: repeated attacks upon the detachments of troops of the United States were, at different times, made. The following forms peculiar enormity, deserves a recital—In April 1790, Major Doughery was ordered to the Big-fly Creek-Shawanese on public business. He performed his duty in a boat, having with him Ensign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While attending the Tenessee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, consisting principally of the aforesaid banditti of Shawanese, and out-cast Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his presents, continued with him nearly an hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But they had scarcely cleared their oars, before they poured in a fire upon the crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary punishment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations still continuing, an attempt at coertion became indispensible. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790 was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition the Governor of the Western Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted to effect a peace, without further conflict, did on his arrival at Fort Harmar, in December, 1790, send through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory messages to the Miamies, but still without effect.

The Complanter, a war Chief of the Senekas and other Indians of the same tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to impress the hostile Indians with the consequences of their persisting in hostilities, and also of the

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SIR,

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When the Community are called upon for conſider- le exertions to relieve a part which is ſuffering under e hand of an enemy, it is deſirable to manifeſt that e pains have been taken by thoſe entruſted with the lminiſtration of their affairs to avoid the evil.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

he Secretary for the Department of War.

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A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the early ſtages f the late war, will evince the public ſolicitude to pre- erve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their ngaging in a conteſt in which they were no wiſe inte- eſted.

But although partial treaties or conventions were ormed with ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, in he years 1775 and 1776; yet thoſe treaties were too eeble to reſiſt the powerful impulſes of a contrary na- ure, ariſing from a combination of circumſtances at hat time; and accordingly all the various Indian na- ions (the Oneidas, Tuſcaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed againſt us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffenſive men, women and children, fell a ſacrifice to the barbarous warfare practiſed by the Indians, and that many others were dragged into a de- plorable captivity.

Notwithſtanding that theſe aggreſſions were entirely unprovoked, yet as ſoon as the war ceaſed with Great- Britain, the United States, inſtead of indulging any re- ſentments againſt the Indian nations, ſought only how to eſtabliſh a liberal peace with all the tribes through- out their limits.

Early meaſures were accordingly taken for this pur- poſe. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded in the year 1784, with the hoſtile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort-Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the weſtern tribes, at Fort-M'Intoſh, on the O- hio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

During the ſame year, treaties were formed at Hope- well on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the ſouth, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Chickaſaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawaneſe, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulant and malig- nant characters, reſiding among ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort-Stanwix and Fort-M'Intoſh, excited uneaſineſs and complaints againſt thoſe treaties. In conſequence of repreſentations upon this ſubject, on the 5th of Oc- tober, 1787, Congreſs directed. "That a general trea- ty ſhould be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country weſt of the Ohio and about Lake Erie, as ſoon as the firſt of April next as conveniently might be, at ſuch place and at ſuch particular time as the Governor of the Weſtern Territory ſhould appoint, for the purpoſe of knowing the cauſes of uneaſineſs among ſaid tribes, and hearing their complaints: of regu- lating trade, and amicably ſettling all affairs concern- ing lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the ſecond day of July, 1788, Congreſs appro- priated "the ſum of thirty thouſand dollars, in ad- dition to fourteen thouſand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expences of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then preſent year with the ſeveral Indian tribes in the Northern Department, for extinguiſhing the In- dian claims; the whole of the ſaid twenty thouſand dollars, together with ſix thouſand dollars, to the fourteen thouſand dollars, to be applied ſolely to the purpoſe of extinguiſhing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtain- ing regular conveyances for the ſame, and for extend- ing a purchaſe beyond the limits heretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the ſaid ſums ſhould be ap- plied for any other purpoſe than thoſe abovemention- ed."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort-Harmar, the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a repreſentation of all the Six Northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted— and with a repreſentation of the following tribes, to wit—the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippa- was, Pattiwatamas, and Sacs.—By theſe treaties, near- ly the ſame boundaries were recognized and eſtabliſhed by a principle of purchaſe, as had been ſtipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intoſh.

Thus careful and attentive was the government of the United States to ſettle a boundary with the Indians on the baſis of fair treaty, to obviate the diſſatisfactions which had been excited, and to eſtabliſh its claim to the lands relinquiſhed on the principle of equitable purchaſe.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Weſtern Indians, who formed the ſeveral before men- tioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquiſhed to the United States, has been queſtioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the preſent war has been occa- ſioned by any diſpute relatively to the boundaries eſta- bliſhed by the ſaid treaties.

But on the contrary it appears, that the unprovoked aggreſſions of the Miami and Wabaſh Indians upon Kentucky, and other parts of the frontiers, together with their aſſociates, a banditti, formed of Shawaneſe and out-caſt Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thouſand two hundred men, are ſolely the cauſes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct ſhould be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when meſſages were ſent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the Commiſſioners, firſt at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intoſh, their neighbours the Miami Indians were alſo included in the ſaid invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785, theſe invitations were repeated; but the meſſengers upon their arrival at the Miami vil- lage, had their horſes ſtolen, were otherwiſe treated with inſolence, and prevented fulfilling their miſſion.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were uſed to bring thoſe Indians to treat: they were urged to be preſent at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort- Harmar; but theſe endeavours proved as fruitleſs as all the former.

"At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the Miami and Wabaſh Indians were preſſed to repair to the treaty with great earneſtneſs by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares: the Wy- andot chiefs particularly preſented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themſelves, and of- fering the other to the hoſtile Indians, which was re- fuſed. The Wyandots then laid it on the ſhoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any anſwer, he leaned himſelf and let it fall to the ground: This ſo diſpleaſed the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council houſe."

In the mean time the frontier ſettlements were diſ- quieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of the inhabitants (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and diſtreſſing—their calls for protec- tion inceſſant till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavour to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this ſtate of things it was indiſpenſible for the government to make ſome deciſive exertion for the peace and ſecurity of the frontiers.

But notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of former experi- ments, and the invincible ſpirit of animoſity, which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to juſtify a perſuaſion that no impreſſion could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was ſtill deemed adviſable to make one more eſſay.

Accordingly in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Poſt Vincennes, and a man of good cha- racter, was diſpatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabaſh river, and to the Indians of the Miami vil- lage, with a meſſage purporting, that the United States were deſirous of eſtabliſhing a general peace with all neighbouring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all reſpects with perfect humanity and kindneſs, and at the ſame time warning them to abſtain from further depredations.

The Indians in ſome of the villages on the lower part of the Wabaſh, appeared to liſten to him, others mani- feſted a different diſpoſition, others confeſſed their inа- bility to reſtrain their young warriors, and referred the meſſenger to the Miami village. At that village ſome appeared well diſpoſed, but the chiefs of the Shawaneſe returned the meſſages and belts, informing the meſſen- ger, however, that they would after conſultation, with- in thirty nights, ſend an anſwer to Poſt Vincennes—The promiſed anſwer was never received. While the meſ- ſenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our ſettlements, priſoners; and upon his return to l'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of ſeventy warriors, from the moſt diſtant Indi- ans, had arrived, and gone againſt the ſettlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a priſoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exerciſed at the Ouittanon towns, about the ſame time; and in the courſe of the three months immediately after the laſt mentioned invitation, up- wards of one hundred perſons were killed, wounded, and taken upon the Ohio, and in the diſtrict of Ken- tucky.

It is to be remarked, that previouſly to the laſt invi- tation, the people of Kentucky who, in conſequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow againſt the hoſ- tile Indians (as before intimated) were reſtrained by the Preſident of the United States, from croſſing the O- hio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made ſhould be known.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitleſsly en- deavoured to influence the Miami and Wabaſh Indi- ans to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hoſtile Indi- ans has been occaſioned by other motives than a claim relative to the boundaries—it is to be obſerved, that their depradations have been principally upon the diſ- trict of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the ſouth ſide of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by reſpectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offenſive operations againſt the ſaid Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the ſouth ſide thereof, they killed, wounded and took priſoners, about one thouſand five hundred men, wo- men and children; beſides carrying off upwards of two thouſand horſes, and other property to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exerciſed upon many of their priſoners, of different ages and ſexes, although ſupported by undiſputable evidence, are of too ſhocking a nature to be preſented to the public. It is ſufficient upon this head to obſerve, that the tomahawk and ſcalping-knife have been the mildeſt inſtruments of death. That in ſome caſes, torture by fire, and o- ther execrable means have been uſed.

But the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were ſuſtained: repeated attacks upon the detachments of troops of the United States were, at different times, made. The following from its peculiar enormity, de- ſerves a recital—In April 1790, Major Dougherty was ordered to the friendly Chicataws on public buſineſs. He performed his duty in a boat, having with him Enſign Seuham, and a party of fifteen men. While aſcending the Teneſſee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, conſiſting principally of the aforeſaid banditi of Shawaneſe, and outcaſt Chero- kees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his preſents, continued with him nearly an hour, and then departed in the moſt friendly manner. But they had ſcarcely cleared their oars, before they poured in a fire upon the crew, which was returned as ſoon as circumſtances would permit, and a moſt unequal combat was ſuſtained for ſeveral hours, when they abandoned their deſign, but not un- til they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary puniſhment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations ſtill continuing, an attempt at coertion became indiſ- penſible. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790 was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted to effect a peace, without further conflict, did on his arrival at Fort Harmar, in December, 1790, ſend through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory meſſages to the Miamies, but ſtill without effect.

The Cornplanter, a war Chief of the Senekas and other Indians of the ſame tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to un- dertake to impreſs the hoſtile Indians with the conſe- quences of their perſiſting in hoſtilities, and alſo of the

juſtice and moderation of the United States.

In purſuance of this deſign Col. Proctor, on the fourteenth of March, was ſent to the Cornplanter, to haſten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and meſſages were ſent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific ſentiments of the United States, towards them. But both Col. Proctor and the Cornplanter, although zealouſly deſirous of executing their miſſions, encountered difficulties of a peculiar nature, which were unſurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major General St. Clair, in the month of April, ſent meſſages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares, expreſſive of the pacific deſigns of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted Poſt by Col. Pickering, in June 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the general government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Captain Hendricks, a reſpectable Indian, reſiding with the Onondas, appearing zealouſly diſpoſed to attempt convincing the hoſtile Indians of their miſtaken conduct, was accordingly ſent for that purpoſe, but was fruſtrated by unforeſeen obſtacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different meaſures which have been recited muſt evence, that notwithſtanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in queſtion, the government of the United States, influenced by reſentment, or any falſe principles which might ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hoſtilities, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity; and after being compelled to reſort to it, has ſtill kept ſteadily in view the re-eſtabliſhment of peace as its primary and ſole object.

Were it neceſſary to add proofs of the pacific and humane diſpoſitions of the general government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonſtrative of its moderation and liberality.

The preſent partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of ſeparate banditti, who by the inceſſant practice of fifteen years, ſeem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection againſt lawleſs violence, was a main object for which the preſent government was inſtituted. A frontier citizen poſſeſſes as ſtrong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requiſite protection, cannot be leſs ſacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Weſtern, than to thoſe of their Atlantic Frontiers.

It will appear from a candid review of this ſubject, that the General Government could no longer abſtain from attempting to puniſh the hoſtile Indians.

The ill ſucceſs of the attempts for this purpoſe, is entirely unconnected with the juſtice or policy of the meaſure. A perſeverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at laſt ſenſible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indiſpenſable, in the exiſting poſture of things, as it will be adviſable, whenever they ſhall manifeſt ſymptoms of a more amicable diſpoſition, to convince them, by deciſive proofs, that nothing is ſo much deſired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat with them with kindneſs and beneficence.

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

War Department, January 26, 1792.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 23.

THE Chairman reported, that agreeable to the order of the day, they had proceeded to conſider the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Catherine Greene, and had come to a reſolution on the buſineſs.

It was then moved and ſeconded that the Committee be diſcharged from further conſideration of the buſineſs, which was agreed to.

It was moved and ſeconded that the report of the Secretary on the ſubject of Manufacture be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

TUESDAY, January 24.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the propoſitions for proportioning the number of repreſentatives of the ſeveral ſtates. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

After conſiderable debate the committee roſe, and the chairman reported, that the committee are of opinion that a bill ought to be brought in, apportioning the repreſentation according to the firſt enumeration, viz. one repreſentative for every 30,000 inhabitants; and that proviſion be made for a ſecond ratio, to compoſe the Houſe of Repreſentatives after the third day of March 1797, and that no greater ratio be reported than thirty thouſand inhabitants for every repreſentative.

The houſe then took up the ſaid report.

And after conſiderable debate, the yeas and nays were called to ſtrike out the laſt part of the report, viz. "that no greater ratio be reported than thirty thouſand inhabitants for every repreſentative," which was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe then agreed to the report as amended.

The houſe then took up the bill reſpecting the half pay and invalid penſions, and after having gone thro' the ſame and made ſundry amendments, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

A motion heretofore made by Mr. Dayton, being called on and agreed to, with an amendment, it was "Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the houſe, the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of Pennſylvania and the Secretary at War, with reſpect to the raiſing of troops within and under the authority of the ſaid ſtate:" And a Committee was appointed to wait on the Preſident with the above reſolution.

THURSDAY, January 26.

An engroſſed bill, to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half-pay, and to invalid penſions, was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Boudinot laid on the table the following motion.

"Reſolved, That the dignity gratitude, and juſtice of the general government require, that a ſuitable proviſion be made for the widow and orphan children of the late Major Gen. Greene, in conſideration as well of his very great and meritorious ſervices in the field, as of his patriotic exertions and perſonal influence in promoting and ſupporting contracts for ſupplying the ſouthern army with cloathing and rations, at a time and criſis when in danger of diſbanding for want of thoſe eſſential neceſſaries, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe."

Mr. Macon laid on the table the following motion:

"Reſolved, That the prayer of the petition of Catherine Greene cannot be granted."

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—on a bill making proviſion for the protection of the frontiers.

[The bill, beſides completing the regiments already on the continental eſtabliſhment, contemplates the raiſing of three additional regiments of infantry, each to conſiſt of 912 non-commiſſioned officers, privates, and muſicians, exclusive of commiſſioned officers; and one ſquadron of light dragoons (to ſerve occaſionally as infantry) conſiſting of 304 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, beſides commiſſioned officers.]

After ſome debate on the increaſe of the military eſtabliſhment, the committee roſe, and obtained leave to ſit again—and a reading of ſome of the confidential communications from the Preſident being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

HAGUE, October 18.

YESTERDAY M. de Gouvernet preſented to the Dutch miniſtry his letters of credence, as miniſter plenipotentiary from the court of France.

The *States General* have received Mr. Gouvernet, the new French Ambaſſador, in the uſual form, and have held ſeveral conferences with him.

The whole kingdom of *Poland, king, diet* and *people*, have publickly teſtified their joy, on the French king's accepting the new conſtitution, and have written to the French government to expreſs their ſatisfaction at the revolution; and all our accounts from Germany and Ruſſia agree, that ſince the news from France of the king's accepting the new conſtitution, the ſtate of affairs has totally changed, and all proclaim peace between the ſovereigns.

Paris, Oct. 28. The attention of the National Aſſembly was this day diverted from intereſting conſiderations by a petition of a very ſingular nature: The petitioner is one of the *fair ſex*, but ſhe repreſents herſelf to be ſo uncommonly ugly, that her appearance cauſed pain and fear, and even flight in the place of her abode—the inhabitants, therefore, payed her a penſion upon condition of her quitting the town; ſhe complied with the terms, and ſhe annually received her ſtipend from the Intendant; but ſince the ſuppreſſion of that office, it has ceaſed to be paid her. The Aſſembly referred her to the committee of petitions.

LONDON, October 29.

Yeſterday Sir Ralph Woodward, and Monſ. de las Hiras met, in due form, at the Secretary of State's office for foreign affairs, to treat reſpecting the capture of the veſſels at Nootka Sound; when Mr. Meare preſented a ſtatement of the loſſes ſuſtained by him and the other gentlemen concerned in that buſineſs.—Both gentlemen are duly authorited by their reſpective courts to inveſtigate thoſe claims; having been preſented at court and kiſſed hands on the occaſion.

The Spaniſh commiſſary has aſſured Mr. Meare, and the gentlemen concerned with him, that every diſpatch ſhould be made in finally adjuſting their claims, agreeable to equity, juſtice and honor. Theſe demands are ſuch as any individual might bring againſt another, and are ſo clearly ſtated that they might be decided on by a jury.

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During the preſent year, no leſs, than 19 veſſels, laden with paſſengers, ſailed from Londonderry, Belfaſt and Newry, for America, beſides many others from various part of Ireland. On a very moderate calculation the number, of emigrators exceed 4000.

The Government at Bruſſels has juſt ſignified to the duke d'Uzes, in the name of the emperor, that Frenchmen in the Netherlands are no longer to wear any marks of diſtinction not acknowledged by the French nation, and are carefully to avoid every public meaſure and action that may indicate hoſtility to France. This has ſpread general conſternation among the emigrants.

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The trade to Birmingham was never ſo univerſally briſk as at preſent; and the demand for all manner of ſteel articles is greater than can be ſupplied. One article will ſoon make its appearance, which will equal, if not ſurpaſs, any thing yet produced. It is a ſteel watch-caſe, ſo light and beautifully executed, that it bids fair to rival all other caſes.

RICHMOND, January 27.

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We learn that on Thurſday ſe'nnight, the ice was ſo firm at Norfolk, that the people paſſed over to Portſmouth upon it.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

On Monday next the Supreme Court of the United States will meet at the new Court Houſe in this city, when it is expected the important queſtion will be agitated and ſettled—Whether a ſtate can be compelled to appear and anſwer to a proceſs iſſuing from that Court?

Wedneſday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, the boy apprehended ſome time ſince on ſuſpicion of having been the cauſe of the late frequent fires was tried.—Meſſrs. Sergeant, Thomas and Todd, pleaded in his behalf. After an excellent charge from the Chief Juſtice, the Jury retired—returned in about an hour and brought him in Not Guilty.

We hear from Albany, that wheat of prime quality is ſold there at ſix ſhillings (New York currency) and Indian corn, three ſhillings per buſhel, in exchange for goods.

Late letters from Birmingham mention, that Mr. Taylor (who had his houſe and other property deſtroyed by the mob) and ſeveral other reſpectable diſſenters, were preparing to embark for America in the courſe of the preſent year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is ſaid, is worth near 200,000l. ſterling.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

By a gentleman of information and reſpectability from the northward, ſays the Albany regiſter of laſt week, we are informed that he fell in company with the perſon near Lake Champlain, who had made his eſcape from Canada, on his way to the Jerſeys the place of his nativity—that he was one of the three perſons taken laſt ſummer by the Indians from their families—that he was carried to Detroit, where he was ſold to a Britiſh officer—that during his continuance there [illegible] prior and ſubſequent to the unfortunate battle, he ſaw continual ſupplies of Proviſions and ammunition of all kinds going to the Indians; and that the Canadians have a chain of depoſits from Detroit to the Indian Camp, the [illegible] which theſe ſavages are ſupplied in the moſt ample manner. And that on the return of the Indians from their ſucceſsful expedition, he ſaw a great many torie and other white men, cloathed completely *diſguiſed* as Indians.

Yeſterday the Britiſh Packet Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Deake, arrived at this port, in 5 weeks from Falmouth.

juſtice and moderation of the United States.

In purſuance of this deſign Col. Proctor, on the fourteenth of March, was ſent to the Cornplanter, to haſten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and meſſages were ſent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific ſentiments of the United States, towards them. But both Col. Proctor and the Cornplanter, although zealouſly deſirous of executing their miſſions, encountered difficulties of a peculiar nature, which were unſurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major General St. Clair, in the month of April, ſent meſſages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares, expreſſive of the pacific deſigns of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted Poſt by Col. Pickering, in June 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the general government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Captain Hendricks, a reſpectable Indian, reſiding with the Oneidas, appearing zealouſly diſpoſed to attempt convincing the hoſtile Indians of their miſtaken conduct, was accordingly ſent for that purpoſe, but was fruſtrated by unforeſeen obſtacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different meaſures which have been recited muſt evence, that notwithſtanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in queſtion, the government of the United States, influenced by reſentment, or any falſe principles which might ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hoſtilities, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity; and after being compelled to reſort to it, has ſtill kept ſteadily in view the re-eſtabliſhment of peace as its primary and ſole object.

Were it neceſſary to add proofs of the pacific and humane diſpoſitions of the general government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonſtrative of its moderation and liberality.

The preſent partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of ſeparate banditti, who by the inceſſant practice of fifteen years, ſeem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection againſt lawleſs violence, was a main object for which the preſent government was inſtituted. A frontier citizen poſſeſſes as ſtrong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requiſite protection, cannot be leſs ſacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Weſtern, than to thoſe of their Atlantic Frontiers.

It will appear from a candid review of this ſubject, that the General Government could no longer abſtain from attempting to puniſh the hoſtile Indians.

The ill ſucceſs of the attempts for this purpoſe, is entirely unconnected with the juſtice or policy of the meaſure. A perſeverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at laſt ſenſible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indiſpenſable, in the exiſting poſture of things, as it will be adviſable, whenever they ſhall maniteſt ſymptoms of a more amicable diſpoſition, to convince them, by deciſive proofs, that nothing is ſo much deſired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat with them with kindneſs and beneficence.

H. KNOX,
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War Department, January 26, 1792.

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THE Chairman reported, that agreeable to the order of the day, they had proceeded to conſider the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Catherine Greene, and had come to a reſolution on the buſineſs.

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Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the propoſitions for proportioning the number of repreſentatives of the ſeveral ſtates. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

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The houſe then took up the ſaid report.

And after conſiderable debate, the yeas and nays were called to ſtrike out the laſt part of the report, viz. "that no greater ratio be reported than thirty thouſand inhabitants for every repreſentative," which was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe then agreed to the report as amended.

The houſe then took up the bill reſpecting the half pay and invalid penſions, and after having gone thro' the ſame and made ſundry amendments, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

A motion heretofore made by Mr. Dayton, being called on and agreed to, with an amendment, it was "Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the houſe, the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of Pennſylvania and the Secretary at War, with reſpect to the raiſing of troops within and under the authority of the ſaid ſtate;" And a Committee was appointed to wait on the Preſident with the above reſolution.

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Mr. Boudinot laid on the table the following motion.

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[The bill, beſides completing the regiments already on the continental eſtabliſhment, contemplates the raiſing of three additional regiments of infantry, each to conſiſt of 912 non-commiſſioned officers, privates, and muſicians, excluſive of commiſſioned officers; and one ſquardon of light dragoons (to ſerve occaſionally as infantry) conſiſting of 304 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, beſides commiſſioned officers.]

After ſome debate on the encreaſe of the military eſtabliſhment, the committee roſe, and obtained leave to ſit again—and a reading of ſome of the confidential communications from the Preſident being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

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L O N D O N, October 29.

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P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 1.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

By a gentleman of information and reſpectability from the northward, ſays the Albany regiſter of laſt week, we are informed that he fell in company with the perſon near Lake Champlain, who has made his eſcape from Canada, on his way to the Jerſeys the place of his nativity—that he was one of the three perſons taken laſt ſummer by the Indians from the families—that he was carried to Detroit where he was ſold to a Britiſh officer—that during his continuance there [illegible] prior and ſubſequent to the unfortunate battle, he ſaw continual ſupplies of proviſions and ammunition of all kinds going to the Indians; and that the Canadians have a chain of depoſits from Detroit to the Indian Camp, the [illegible] which theſe ſavages are ſupplied in the moſt ample manner. And that [illegible] return of the Indians from their ſucceſsful expedition, he ſaw a great many tories and other white animals completely diſguiſed as Indians.

Yeſterday the Britiſh Packet Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Deake, arrived at this port, in 5 days from Falmouth.

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Since the 3d Day of March, 1789, between 6 and 700,000 Children have been born in the United States.—How *proliſic* is the General Government.

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"*Dum vivimus—vivamus*"

LIVE while you live, the *Epicure* would ſay,
And ſeize the pleaſures of the preſent day;
Live while you live, the *ſacred Preacher* cries,
And give to GOD each moment as it flies.
Lord, in my view, let *both* united be!
We live to pleaſure, when we live to thee.

On the Death of the late Gen BUTLER, *whoſe Exertions and gallant Conduct, in the late diſaſterous Conflict with the Indians, are repreſented to be truly aſtoniſhing.*

ENDU'D with courage, probity and ſenſe,
Columbia! Butler fell in thy defence.
Bleſs'd be the gallant hero's name.
Whilſt truth o'er diſtant lands ſhall ſound his fame,
And tell the world, in various conflicts tried,
Few better liv'd, and none more nobly died.
Cheriſh his worth, ye patriots! from his duſt,
Thus virtue ſhall inſpire the brave and juſt;
Teach them true glory's honor'd meed to claim,
To live in honor, or expire with fame.

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To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport and Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many Favours conferred upon me, I ſhould be wanting in Duty to myſelf as well as *Reſpect* to you—Whatever has been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the Want of Abilities—be aſſured that I ſhall ever retain an exalted Senſe of your Generoſity—Accept my moſt hearty Thanks, and believe me to be with great Reſpect, and Eſteem, your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN SLY.

As I intend to leave this Place by the 25th of March next, would be obliged to thoſe I ſtand indebted to, to call and receive their Money; and thoſe indebted to me I hope will not take it Ill when called upon for Payment, as I wiſh to ſettle my Affairs as ſoon as poſſible.

I have to diſpoſe of a few BOOTS and SHOES, very low for Caſh—Alſo a few Dozen of LASTS, which I believe are not inferior to any in London.

J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

WANTED, by a ſingle Gentleman, ready furniſhed Lodgings, conſiſting of a Parlour, Bed-Chamber, Kitchen and two Garrets for Servants; or the Half of a Houſe, but ſeparate Kitchens—A Chaiſe-Houſe and Stable will be required. Inquire of the Printer.

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have for Sale at their Store three Doors North of the Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet, on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, Wholeſale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Liſbon,	WINES,	Crockery Ware, Redwood, Coppers, Brimſtone, Alum, Powder, Shot, Flints,
Brandy, Geneva,		Writing and wraping Paper,
Jamaica, West-India, New-England,	RUM,	Coffee,
London, American,	PORTER,	Chocolate,
Loaf, Pow ered, Muſcovado,	SUGAR,	Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger,
Hyſon, Souchong, Bohea,	TEA,	Nutmegs, Mace, Soap,
Raiſins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,		Cotton Wool, Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,	6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
Ruſſia Duck,	A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Ticklenburg,	Hart and Club German Steel,
Oznaburg,	Sheet Iron,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Card Wire,
Dowlas,	Hamburgh Lines,
Coarſe Linens,	Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.
Cambricks,	
Lawns,	
Writing Paper,	

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

A general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Bull Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

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Brandy,		Powder,
Geneva,		Shot,
Jaimaca,	RUM,	Flints,
Weſt-India,		Writing and
New-England,		wraping Paper,
London,	PORTER,	Coffee,
American,		Chocolate,
Loaf,	SUGAR,	Pepper,
Powdered,		Allſpice,
Muſcovado,		Ginger,
Hyſon,	TEA,	Nutmegs,
Souchong,		Mace,
Bohea,		Soap,
Raiſins,		Cotton Wool,
Cinnamon,		Harry VIII
Cinnamon Buds,		Cards, &c. &c.
Currants,		
Almonds,		

They have alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,	6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
Ruſſia Duck,	A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Ticklenburg,	Hart and Club German Steel,
Oznaburg,	Sheet Iron,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Card Wire,
Dowlas,	Hamburgh Lines,
Coarſe Linens,	Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.
Cambricks,	
Lawns,	
Writing Paper,	

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

A general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW-CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE take in pay.

On an Elderly Gentleman leaving off his Wig, and appearing in his own Hair.

WHEN Jack was young, he wore a wig,
To make him look more grave and big;
But now his hair is all his pride,
And so the wig is thrown aside.
Ah Jack! this change will not avail,
For hairs turn'd grey will tell the tale.

Carding and Spinning. An Epigram.

TO spin with art in ancient times has been
Thought not beneath the noble dame and queen,
From that employ our maidens had the name,
Of *Spinster*, which the moderns now disclaim.
But since to cards each female turns her mind,
And to that dear delight is so inclin'd,
Change the soft name of *Spinster* to a harder,
And let each damsel now be call'd a *Carder*.

From the CONCORD HERALD.

GOOD RULES.

1. BE temperate in your diet.

2. Rise with the sun; if you want more sleep, go to bed sooner.

3. Never play cards, when you can find any thing better to do.

4. Be constant in friendship; and have your friends well chosen, and few.

5. Be very considerate in doing those things which can be done but once.

6. When much pleased, or much displeased, be cautious, lest prejudice make work for repentance: in both cases there is danger.

7. Expose nobody foibles, unless somebody's safety requires it.

8. Be a steady, honest, industrious, generous man; and my word for it you will thrive.

9. Begin the business of each day with praise to your Preserver, and implore his blessing.

10. Go to meeting; it is good to have a clean shirt on once a week—to see one's neighbours—and to hear the news; and if the Minister be a man of goodness and good sense, he may benefit your children, and possibly yourself.

11. Keep your children at school, or at work, or at play; never let them become habituated to idleness, which is the rust of the mind.

12. Keep your children from all extravagance; but when your daughters are grown up, indulge them in having tolerable ends, gauze, mode, and wire: And when you send your son on an errand in the evening, let him wear his best hat, if he will; It is well for young people to be studious to recommend themselves—by such indulgence, they will be enough more cheerful and diligent in their business, to make up for the additional expence; but remember when you was young—and charge them to be at home in good season.

13. I would advise you to take the Newspaper, and carefully peruse and preserve every paper: It is a valuable source and channel of information—the price is a trifling—and it will presently make a man of sense of you.

14. Avoid bad company; be steady; bring up your children well; be a good citizen; love your Minister; love your country; be useful to mankind; remember you must die; and, believe me, a little *pure religion* will never do you any harm.

Public Securities.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for Public Securities, by the Subscribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, West India and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,	Bohea Tea,
Brandy, Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,	Coffee,
Brown Sugar, per Hogshead,	Chocolate,
Molasses, per Ditto,	Pepper,
Geneva, in Cases,	Allspice,
Philadelphia Porter,	Ginger,
Pork, per Barrel,	Flour,
Beef, per Ditto, first Quality,	Rice,
Hard Soap, by the Box,	Raisins,
2lt, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,	Redwood,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,	Logwood,
Dry white Lead in Casks,	Fustick,
Ditto ground in Oil in ¼ and ½ Casks,	Copperas,
London Pewter,	Alum,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass,	Brimstone,
Bar Iron and Nail Rods,	Albany Peafe
German Steel,	White Beans,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwise,	Powder per Cask,
Brass Kettles,	Shot and Bar Lead,
Spanish Brown	&c. &c. &c.

With a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY, all of which will be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Bushels of good BARLEY, to be delivered by the first of April; also a Quantity of good FLAX, for both of which Cash will be given on delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

WAS FOUND, on the Shore of the Subscriber, on the West Side of Middletown, a few Days since, a Mores BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel, with a yellow Streak on her Sides.—The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to GIDEON BROWN.

Middletown, February 7, 1792.

WE the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceased, represented insolvent—Give Notice to all Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that they exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the present Date, it being the Time allowed by the Council, after which Time the Accounts will be closed, and no further Claims be admitted.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL GIBBS.

Newport, 7th February, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are again requested to make immediate Payment, to either of us the Subscribers. JOHN EARL,
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
Administrators to said Estate.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport, Husbandman, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

IN Virtue of a Resolution of the Hon. General Assembly that passed at their Session holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday of October, A. D. 1791, the Creditors of Elijah Cobb, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport and State aforesaid, Physician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition of the said Elijah Cobb, praying for a Term of Time to pay his just Debts should not be granted. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

To be LET, by the Subscribers, and entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM of about 120 Acres of good Land, in the South Part of Tiverton, with Two good Dwelling-Houses thereon, a commodious Barn, Corn Crib, &c. a good Orchard, and at present occupied by Benjamin and Abner Chase.

The Terms may be known by applying to ABIGAIL & AMY COGGESHALL, in Newport.

January 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport 12th Month, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in the Town of Newport—Also, two large LOTS adjoining—situate on the Hill, and formerly the Property of Thomas Hazard—For Conditions inquire of WILLIAM N. RHODES, of Providence, who will give an indisputable Title.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Elias Dewey, of South-Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, to be allowed Two Years for the Payment of his Debts, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Thompson, of Westerly, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
January 13, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Diman, of Bristol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their Claims, and that we shall attend on said Business at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in South Kingstown, on the second Monday of each succeeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, January 2, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims against the Estate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Creditors of Stephen Brownell, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby informed, that at Newport September Term of the Superior Court, A. D. 1791, the said Stephen preferred his Petition representing himself insolvent; and that he is willing to surrender up all the little Property he has for the Payment of his Debts as far as it will go, &c. and at the same Time exhibited an Inventory of all his Estate under Oath: Wherefore it was ordered by the Court, that all the Creditors of the said Stephen may (if they see fit) be at the next Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be holden in Newport aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, there to ascertain their respective Demands, nominate and appoint Assignees, or otherwise shew Cause if any they have, why the said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, Cl'k

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Polly, NATHANIEL SMITH, Master, at Bannister's Wharf,

SEA COAL

of an excellent Quality.

Newport, January 26, 1792.

On an Elderly Gentleman leaving off his Wig, and appearing in his own Hair.

WHEN Jack was young, he wore a wig,
To make him look more grave and big;
But now his hair is all his pride,
And so the wig is thrown aside.
Ah Jack! this change will not avail,
For hairs turn'd grey will tell the tale.

Carding and Spinning. An Epigram.

TO spin with art in ancient times has been
Thought not beneath the noble dame and queen,
From that employ our maidens had the name,
Of *Spinster*, which the moderns now disclaim.
But since to cards each female turns her mind,
And to that dear delight is so inclin'd,
Change the soft name of *Spinster* to a harder,
And let each damsel now be call'd *a Carder*.

From the CONCORD HERALD.

GOOD RULES.

1. BE temperate in your diet.

2. Rise with the sun; if you want more sleep, go to bed sooner.

3. Never play cards, when you can find any thing better to do.

4. Be constant in friendship; and have your friends well chosen, and few.

5. Be very considerate in doing those things which can be done but once.

6. When much pleased, or much displeased, be cautious, lest prejudice make work for rep ence: in both cases there is danger.

7. Expose nobody foibles, unless somebody's safety requires it.

8. Be a steady, honest, industrious, generous man, and my word for it you will thrive.

9. Begin the business of each day with praise to your Preserver, and implore his blessing.

10. Go to meeting; it is good to have a clean shirt on once a week—to see one's neighbours—and to hear the news; and if the Minister be a man of goodness and good sense, he may benefit your children, and possible yourself.

11. Keep your children at school, or at work, or at play; never let them become habituated to idleness, which is the rust of the mind.

12. Keep your children from all extravagance; but when your daughters are grown up, indulge them in having some ribbands, gauze, mode, and wire: And when you send your son on an errand in the evening, let him wear his best hat, if he will; It is well for young people to be studious to recommend themselves—by such indulgence, they will be enough more cheerful and diligent in their business, to make up for the additional expence; but remember when you was young—and charge them to be at home in good season.

13. I would also anvite you to take the Newspaper, and carefully peruse and preserve every paper: This is a valuable source and channel of information—the price is trifling—and it will presently make a man of sense of you.

14. Avoid bad company; be steady; bring up your children well; be a good citizen; love your Minister; love your country; be useful to mankind; remember you must die; and, beleive me, a little *pure religion* will never do you any harm.

Public Securities.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for Public Securities, by the Subscribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, } by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, Geneva, } by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, per Hogshead,
Molasses, per Ditto,
Geneva, in Cases,
Philadelphia Porter,
Pork, per Barrel,
Beef, per Ditto, first Quality,
Hard Soap, by the Box,
2st, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,
Dry white Lead in Casks,
Ditto ground in Oil in ¼ and ½ Cags,
London Pewter,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass,
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods,
German Steel,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwise,
Brass Kettles,
Spanish Brown

Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Flour,
Rice,
Raisins,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Albany Pease
White Beans,
Powder per Cask,
Shot and Bar Lead,
&c. &c. &c.

With a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY, all of which will be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Bushels of good BARLEY, to be delivered by the first of April; also a Quantity of good FLAX, for both of which Cash will be given on delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

WAS FOUND, on the Shore of the Subscriber, on the West Side of Middletown, a few Days since, a Moses BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel, with a yellow Streak on her Sides.—The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to GIDEON BROWN.

Middletown, February 7, 1792.

WE the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceased, represented insolvent—Give Notice to all Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that they exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the present Date, it being the Time allowed by the Council, after which Time the Accounts will be closed, and no further Claims be admitted.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL GIBBS.

Newport, 7th February, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are again requested to make immediate Payment, to either of us the Subscribers. JOHN EARL,
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
Administrators to said Estate.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport, Husbandman, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

IN Virtue of a Resolution of the Hon. General Assembly that passed at their Session holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday of October, A. D. 1791, the Creditors of Elijah Cobb, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport and State aforesaid, Physician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition of the said Elijah Cobb, praying for a Term of Time to pay his just Debts should not be granted.

Witness,
H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

To be LET, by the Subscribers, and entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM of about 120 Acres of good Land, in the South Part of Tiverton, with Two good Dwelling-Houses thereon, a commodious Barn, Corn-Crib, &c. a good Orchard, and at present occupied by Benjamin and Abner Chase.

The Terms may be known by applying to ABIGAIL & AMY COGGESHALL, in Newport.

January 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in the Town of Newport—Also, two large LOTS adjoining—situate on the Hill, and formerly the Property of Thomas Hazard—For Conditions inquire of WILLIAM N. RHODES, of Providence, who will give an indisputable Title.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Elias Dervey, of South-Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, to be allowed Two Years for the Payment of his Debts, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Thompson, of Westerly, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 13, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Diman, of Bristol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their Claims, and that we shall attend on said Business at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in South-Kingstown, on the second Monday of each succeeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, January 2, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims against the Estate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Creditors of Stephen Brownell, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby informed, that at Newport September Term of the Superior Court, A. D. 1791, the said Stephen preferred his Petition representing himself insolvent; and that he is willing to surrender up all the little Property he has for the Payment of his Debts as far as it will go, &c. and at the same Time exhibited an Inventory of all his Estate under Oath: Wherefore it was ordered by the Court, that all the Creditors of the said Stephen may (if they see fit) be at the next Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be holden in Newport aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, there to ascertain their respective Demands, nominate and appoint Assignees, or otherwise shew Cause if any they have, why the said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, Cl'k

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Polly, NATHANIEL ITH, Master, at Banister's Wharf,

SEA COAL

of an excellent Quality.

Newport, January 26, 1792.